



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The characteristics of the work itself may be said to be its clear and simple diction, its plain statement of the rules of law involved and its free use of cases, which the author cites at length and in considerable number by way of illustration. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that more attention is not devoted to theoretical discussion of principles, many of which, it must be remembered, are still in process of formation. The law, as to part of the ground covered, is not yet crystalized, and it would seem a mistake to lay down as a final conclusion a rule which, in view of the wavering decisions, may to-morrow be reversed. In such cases the author has most frequently adopted the view as presented supported by the weight of authority, and has referred to the conflict without discussion. This, of course, gives a very practical and a very useful tone to the work, the more so as the book is well indexed, the head-notes expressive, and the typography excellent.

One feels, however, in reading it that, though he is doubtless seeing an accurate picture of the decisions as they are to-day, he is not greatly helped in understanding what the future of the law on the subject ought to be, or what it will be, eventually.

*M. L., Jr.*

---

LAW LATIN. A Treatise in Latin, with Legal Maxims and Phrases.

By E. HILTON JACKSON. Washington, D. C. : John Byrne & Co. 1897.

This little work comprises an elementary course in Latin, having for its main object the benefit of law students and younger members of the profession who have not a working knowledge of the language.

The materials used for instruction are those maxims and phrases which one constantly meets in the text-books and in practice. Three hundred and eighty-five legal maxims are cited and fully explained. We are glad to see that Mr. Jackson marks accent throughout and not quantity. Nobody strictly observes quantity in Latin, or has done so these several centuries, and, of course, it is useless to mark as a quantity what really is only a stress. There has been of late years, among the younger members of the Bar, a tendency, as it were "to Continentalize" the vowels in Latin pronunciation. This is due, we believe, to the influence of college training in the Roman method. This tendency meets with no encouragement at Mr. Jackson's hands. "The English method is suggested," he says, "as being of the greatest service to members of the profession in the United States." We regret that no statement of the more rational pronunciation is given. The universal practice of the courts is not a conclusive argument against teaching the better method. Similar argument would have established the English pronunciation permanently in the English and American schools and colleges.

The brevity of this treatise necessarily makes its presentation of the grammar of the language somewhat bald and abrupt. We think the work would scarcely be available to the ordinary student for

study without a teacher, but with some teaching help, the wants of those for whom it is written could doubtless be satisfied better by this book than by the current text-books which deal with literary Latin only.

R. W. W.

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES, AS ADMINISTERED IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
By CHARLES FISK BEACH, Counsellor-at-Law. Two Volumes.  
St. Louis: Central Law Journal Company. 1897.

It is fair to say, at least, that no author has ever treated the vast and difficult topic of trusts and trustees more thoroughly or gone more carefully into all the ramifications of that nebulous subject, implied trusts, than has Mr. Beach in the above work. The book belongs to the class of commentaries rather than to that of treatises dealing with a single title of the law. Thus Mr. Beach's plan draws him into a discussion of that form of trusts known as assignments for the benefit of creditors, of perpetuities, of advancements, of trusts arising from equitable liens, etc. Of necessity his treatment of such topics must be general rather than minute. Indeed, his chapter on "Perpetuities" may be said to be an outline rather than an exposition or discussion of the subject. The chapter on assignments for creditors is quite full and satisfactory.

Mr. Beach first presents the subject of express trusts and this very completely. Then follow implied trusts. The two further divisions of the commentaries deal with trustees, their powers, capacities, rights, etc., and *cestui que* trusts and their rights and remedies.

The book is scholarly and seems to bear out its author's claim that no topic of importance bearing on the general subject has been omitted. There is certainly room on the shelves for a work such as this which seeks to present in an orderly manner all the learning of a given legal subject, to co-ordinate it and to reduce it to a symmetrical, systematic branch of legal science. Such attempts are rather unusual at the present time, the tendency being to legal monographs, and to objective classification with a view to what the law is aimed at and not to its principles as applied generally to all forms of rights and property. Thus we have treatises on mines, on railways, on mortgages, and but few general works dealing with the law subjectively. Mr. Beach's book belongs to the latter class.

Not the least valuable feature of the commentaries is the quotation verbatim of the language of famous chancellors of England and great equity jurists of America as used by them in the exposition of leading equitable doctrines, thus giving an interest, life and vividness to the work which it might otherwise lack. These statements are the law of to-day and are worthy the attention of any jurist or advocate.

Only time and use can tell whether Mr. Beach's book is to be of great practical value, but it can safely be said that it is a scholarly, clear exposition of an intricate and important subject, and that it deserves to be well received by the profession.

O. J. R.